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point is also well taken that true race antipathy is always associated with permanent and easily observable external differentiations. Secondly, the clear perception of the fundamental basis of the trend of the Japanese toward America. The fact can hardly be overemphasized that the real reason why the Japanese and other orientals object to being shut out of America is because America is a new, undeveloped, and sparsely populated land, a land of opportunity and high standard of living, while Asia is old, intensively developed, and overcrowded. No system of treaties, agreements, and euphemistically worded regulations, however elaborate, can do away with this basic situation, and as long as this situation lasts America will exert an undiminished pull upon the peoples of the East.

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*An Historical Introduction to Social Economy.* By F. STUART CHAPIN. New York: Century Co., 1917. Pp. xi+316, \$2.00.

Writing for the benefit of students beginning the study of social science, the author presents in an interesting though sketchy fashion the relation of economic organization to the attitude toward social problems in four historical periods.

During the period of Greek ascendancy and while Roman power lasted slavery combined with agrarian decline and the social ideal of a leisured life to break down habits of self-maintenance. Dependence involved no stigma and no one thought of alleviating or preventing poverty by constructive and rehabilitative methods. In the late Middle Ages a similar agrarian decline was accompanied by a development of commerce and manufacturing under a system of relatively free labor. There was no such demoralization as in Greece or Rome, but on the contrary a growth of economic and political freedom. The Industrial Revolution took the control of the whole industrial process away from the laborers. Together with improved agriculture and transportation it built great cities and gave rise to our typically modern problems associated with low wages, unemployment, congested dwellings, migration, etc.

In the period since the Industrial Revolution a new attitude toward social problems is developing. Rehabilitation and prevention are displacing indiscriminate almsgiving and the "workhouse test." Charity is beginning to give way to "social legislation."

The author's treatment of the later periods is much less satisfactory than in the case of Greece and Rome. He fails particularly to relate nineteenth-century social movements to the growth of democracy and science and presents a very superficial account of the extending social horizons.

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*State Socialism: Pro and Con: Official Documents and Other Authoritative Selections Showing the World-Wide Replacement of Private by Governmental Industry before and during the War.* Edited by WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING and HARRY W. LAIDLER. With a chapter on "Municipal Socialism" by EVANS CLARK. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1917. \$2.00.

This source book, undertaken upon the initiative of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and edited with the help of such experts as H. Parker Willis, secretary of the Federal Reserve Board; Harry A. Slattery, secretary of the National Conservation Association; I. M. Rubinow, author of *Social Insurance*; Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Professor E. R. A. Seligman and W. Jett Lauck, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, is an interesting exhibit of the world-wide tendency toward broadening the functions of government. State socialism is defined as follows: "When the larger and more important economic functions of a nation are operated by its government that nation has adopted state socialism." Of course the war has greatly hastened a movement clearly discernible previously. The Fabian Research Bureau is quoted as contending:

When all countries are considered, the influence of state and municipal management of industry on the governmental organization of each country, though still very incomplete, seems, so far as it goes, to be on the whole democratic, and that, with the alteration of function, governments tend to change in spirit, progressively discarding the authoritarian conception of dominion with its correlative of obedience to coercive law, and adopting instead the more modern conception of National Housekeeping, with its correlative conformity to the common rules designed only to secure the common comfort.

In the last section of the Introduction the editors intimate that the tendency is toward nationalism rather than toward internationalism.